

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 24

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 262

The cabinet making business is overdone.

Tanner seems to prosper in his last life, and now weighs 170 pounds.

Rev. Josiah Hansen, an aged colored person, now lecturing in Chicago, declares himself to be "the only original" Uncle Tom.

I am not a beggarly knight, cavorting around on foot, but I've a host of my own since I grabbed \$5,000 back pay, and my hobby is political morality.—*The Epistle of Timothy*.

Secretary Shurtz promises to follow in Disraeli's illustrious example, and publish a politico-historical novel. If he uses all the material in his possession it will be a novel volume, surely, and of the sensational type.

I am not a beggarly knight tramping around on foot. So I want to be let into a corner on pine lands, if you expect me to mount my war-horse and go forth to battles for you against Elisha.—*The Epistle of Timothy, of Green Bay, to Philites, of Oshkosh*.

Governor Porter seems to feel that the Democrats who laid the corner stone of the new state-house at Indianapolis did not lay it "on the square," for they stuffed it with all sorts of historic literature except that concerning Indiana's part in the war, every iota of which was left out of the precious deposit. The new Governor wants this willful neglect remedied, by either tearing down the ten feet of wall which now rests on the corner stone, that the war record may be added to the other buried documents, or else that a statue or some object be placed in the dome to show that Indiana had not forgotten its soldiery.

Arrangements are being made for a contest to take place probably near Cincinnati for "the feather-weight championship" of the United States. There may not be much in a name, but there's just enough in this name to deceive any innocent soul, who imagines that "feather-weight" contests are airy, lightsome, fairy settlements of rivalry and a \$2,500 prize. One or the other, or both, of the pro, sed contestants, Dick Goodwin and Dick Hollywood, will probably come out of that "feather-weight" contest, as though run through a threshing machine, and there will be nothing at all fairy like, airy, or gossamery, about the broken fingers, chunks of raw flesh, stray ears, etc., which will be raked up after the "feather weight" contest is over.

The Hon. Ira B. Bradford, who has been nominated for speaker of the Assembly, was born in Rock county, and is a young man not yet thirty. He went to Pennsylvania when quite young, and settled in Eau Claire county. He is a lawyer by profession, and is a bright, active and successful lawyer. He served in the Assembly last session which was his first experience as a legislator. That he should be selected for speaker shows how high he stands in the estimation of the Republican members of the Legislature. Very few men who have served only one year in the Assembly have been so fortunate and honored as to be elected speaker. But he is fit for the trust, and will not disappoint those who have bestowed the honor.

Chancellor Crosby, of New York, has now revived the cyclonic whirl wind which he on several occasions set in motion by his peculiar views on the prohibition question. In his Monday lecture he urged that the true principle is self-control and not governmental prohibition. He endorsed the regulation of the sale of liquors as being a hint to put the subject on his guard, but denounced prohibition as tyranny. He denied that moderate drinking leads to drunkenness, and declared that the pledge is an injury, rather than a benefit. His avowed plan of reform was to do away entirely with distilled liquors, and the general sale of vinous and malt liquors, under stringent license laws. His rank as a Presbyterian divine will cause his peculiar avowal to be picked up as the texts for hundreds of pulpites, and there will be a lively buzzing about him.

Tennyson's new drama, "The Cup," having caused a thrill of delightful sensation to run through London society, seems already to be lessening in interest, and the critics having allowed the enthusiastic admirer of the poet laureate to worship their idol's production for a brief moment, have begun their destructive work, and it will not be surprising if "The Cup" is soon laid upon the shelf with his "Queen Mary," whose first appearance in public caused a like thrill of delight, based largely on expectation, and which speedily found quiet repose. In the literary world, as in the political world, it is often the case that men of talent are poor judges of their own powers, and their own work.

The late George Eliot was quite annoyed because her readers did not agree with her in considering her poems the best of her writings, instead of giving continual praise to her novels. Thackeray picked himself more on his ability as a cartoonist, than a writer. Sullivan is provoked because the musical world threw more charms about his Pinafore, than his heavier, more classical strains, on which he stakes his fame. Tennyson seems to have fallen

into the common error, and strives to rank highest in dramas, whose pages will grow yellow with disuse, while some of his simpler, sweeter strains will be hummed and echoed in every hamlet where the English language breaks upon the air.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Republican Members of the Legislature Nominate the Officers.

Senator Scott is Nominated for President of the Senate.

Ira B. Bradford Occupies the Speaker's Chair in the Assembly.

Bross and Eldred Win the Chief Clerkships of the Two Houses.

Church and Baker are Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Assembly.

General Hawley Wins the Connecticut United States Senatorship.

A Forty Thousand Dollar Robbery in Philadelphia.

More About the Coldness Between Senator Blaine and General Grant.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Gazette.  
MADISON, January 12.—The thirty-fourth session of the Wisconsin Legislature met to-day at noon. The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Bingham, and organized as follows: President pro tem, Senator Scott; Chief Clerk, Charles E. Bross; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Langridge. After swearing in the newly elected Senators, the Senate committees were announced.

The Assembly was called to order by Chief Clerk Eldred, of the last Assembly. The members were sworn in by Associate Justice Cassaday, of the Supreme Court. The Assembly was organized by the election of Ira Bradford, of Eau Claire, as Speaker; John Eldred, of Milwaukee, as Chief Clerk; and George W. Church, of Fond du Lac, as Sergeant-at-Arms. After the usual preliminaries, both houses adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m.

MADISON, Jan. 11.—The Senate caucus this afternoon resulted as follows: President pro tem, Thomas B. Scott; Chief Clerk, Charles E. Bross; Assistant Chief Clerk, C. W. Herried; Bookkeeper, O. G. Munson; Enrolling Clerk, L. E. Burlingame; Engrossing Clerk, J. P. Mitchell; Proof-Reader, Henry Legler; Clerk of Judiciary Committee, Charles Taylor; Clerk of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, Miss E. B. Blackstone; Clerk of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, J. A. Jones; Clerk on Claims, D. H. Puleifer; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Baker; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles A. Langford; Postmaster, J. L. Thwing; Assistant Postmaster, J. H. Whitney; Doorkeepers, M. Quinn, F. R. Sidenthal, Dennis Murphy, and Chris Jansen; Committee-room attendant, John Harmon; gallery-room attendants, J. H. Marshall and Leonard E. Spencer; document-room attendant, Frank Hudson, junior; Ole Stevenson; porter, V. L. Wright; night watch, Louis Marsh.

COMMITTEES.  
The following are the Republican members of the committees:

*Judiciary*—Thomas Sutherland, Quarles, Griffin, Wing, Hamilton, Crosby.  
*State Affairs*—Barroughs, Wiley.  
*Railroads*—Kelly, Van Schaack, Barroughs, Fitch, Scott, Simpson, Woodman.  
*Education*—Woodman, McKelby.  
*Manufactures*—Van Schaack, Ellis.  
*Incorporations*—Fitch, Price.  
*Town and County Affairs*—McGraw, Hamilton.  
*Public Lands*—Wing, Kelly.  
*Military Affairs*—Sutherland, Thomas.  
*Privileges and Elections*—Finkelberg, Philbrick.  
*Legislative Expenses*—Quarles, Wiley.  
*Federal Relations*—Griffin, McGraw.  
*Roads and Bridges*—Phillips, Scott.  
*Jurisdiction*—Blackstone, McGraw.  
*Insurance, etc.*—Byland, Finkelberg.  
*Enrolled Bills*—Blackstone, McKelby.  
*Engrossed Bills*—Crosby, Ellis.  
*Committee on Claims*—Price, Byland.  
*Charitable and Penal Institutions*—Simpson, Richardson.  
*Printing*—Fitch, Richardson.

The Republican members of the Assembly in caucus to-night nominated Ira B. Bradford, of Eau Claire, for Speaker.

George H. Church, of Fond du Lac, for Sergeant-at-Arms.  
John E. Eldred, of Milwaukee, for Chief Clerk.

## CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.—The Republican legislative caucus nominated General Hawley for United States Senator by acclamation.

## GENERAL GRANT.

General Logan's Bill Objected to and Goes Over.

thought that this may be an evidence of an intention on the part of the Democrats not to act on the bill at all. If it proves to be the case another bill will be introduced and referred to a different committee.

## A \$40,000 ROBBERY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—John J. Hartman, of 1,636 Vine street, a man of large means, several days ago went into the building of the Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives and granting annuities, on Chestnut street, and on opening his box of securities, which were locked in his individual safe, discovered that sixteen \$1,000 bonds were missing and enough securities to swell his loss to more than \$40,000. The officers of the company have since been making strenuous efforts to discover the thief, without the slightest success. Mr. Hartman had gone to the safe to clip coupon due in January.

## BLAINE AND GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The true unweariness of the coldness existing between Blaine and Grant, and the reason the latter is not pleased to have the former in Garfield's cabinet, is hinted at in an article in the Capital to-day, as follows: "Mr. Blaine has for some years subserved, and still subserves, a great public purpose. It is nothing less than that of preventing the restoration of Grantism to the control of the government with all that the words imply. This is itself a proud destiny. If Mr. Blaine could defeat Grantism by securing the nomination himself, it would be a triumph unexampled in history. When he defeats Grantism by nominating somebody else, as he did at Chicago, it is a triumph upon which to found substantial fame; and when he defeats Grantism by compelling it to nominate somebody else in order to head him off, as at Cincinnati in 1876, it is still a triumph to be proud of."

## A CLERICAL FRAUD.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—A middle-aged man, giving the name of Alfonso Thomas David, and representing himself to be a Catholic clergyman, has been in the city obtaining subscriptions for a new church now being built in Fond du Lac, Wis. He had been spoken of through several of the city papers as a fraud. He was arrested to-day. He claims to be a Chicagoan, and to have studied for the priesthood, and said he had been ordained. But it seems that through some misdeed or other on his part he has been "suspended," as the Catholics technically term it—that is, he is no longer allowed to celebrate mass or preach to the people. The man said, however, that "once a priest he was always a priest." David is about nine inches in height, light haired, and smooth shaven, pleasant and even cultivated face. When searched previous to being locked up, among the things found upon him was a stole, one of the sacred emblems of the priestly office, and a usual companion to a breviary on a visit to the sick or dying. A small diary was also found upon him. This contained the names of quite a number of persons, most of whom had contributed sums ranging from 25 cents to \$1.50. What the entire amount of these collections is the police refuse to state until the matter is more fully investigated. David is pronounced a fraud by some of the clergymen of the city. He carries with him documents to prove that he is otherwise.

## KEYES AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Jan. 10.—We notice, with no little interest, the agitation there is over the question of "who shall be Mr. Cameron's successor in the United States Senate?" Until quite recently Mr. Keyes and Mr. Sawyer seemed to be the only aspirants to that honorable position; and their respective friends have urged their claims with great vehemence, and frequently with more acrimony than seemed to be commendable. As for the harmony and unity of the Republican party, we do not believe it necessary to conduct a Republican campaign on such stormy Democratic principles. In this community and elsewhere, so far as we are able to learn, the general feeling is that either of the two prominent candidates would fill the responsible position in a manner creditable to themselves, and with profit and honor to the State; as between them then, the question is, which will best fill the position, and here is where we differ, and sometimes with unnecessary bitterness. We believe the majority of our conduct thinking people, those who are active in shaping political events, and feel the responsibilities of citizenship, favor the election of Mr. Keyes. They assign as the reasons for the faith that is in them, the fact that Mr. Keyes has a very extensive acquaintance with men and measures; a knowledge of the details of government affairs, as also of the wants and necessities of our State, that there is no uncertainty about his political career; that he has the best interests of the whole country at heart; and a firmness of purpose, energy and zeal, that never flags to urge him on to a successful issue of whatever business may have in hand. But unfortunately, perhaps, there are great numbers of people in almost every section of our State, who know there are in Rock county, that take a different view of the subject, and strongly and conscientiously object to the election of Mr. Keyes; this in the opinion of many, will bring about a result similar to that witnessed in the

## Why He is Thought To Be an Excellent Choice for Senator.

How the Contest is Viewed by the People of That Village and Vicinity.

## In Case of a Lock.

To the Editor.  
CLINTON, Jan. 10.—We notice, with no little interest, the agitation there is over the question of "who shall be Mr. Cameron's successor in the United States Senate?"

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Chicago Convention, and necessitate the selection of another candidate; in that event, I think I am safe in asserting that Rock county would be a unit in asking that this "Garfield" on this occasion should be the worthy and experienced representative from the First district, Hon. C. G. Williams, and further depose that not save that we believe we have reflected in the above remarks the present views and feelings of Republicans in this region.

Yours truly,  
EZRA.

## AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The Gazette's Somerset (Ky.) special says C. E. Meese has been arrested for a murder committed in that county eighteen years ago. At that time a man named Mills disappeared, and Meese, Robert Nunnally, and John Gilmore were suspected, but there being no proof, they were never tried. Last summer a skeleton was found in a sinkhole, and a negro named Samuel Woods said it was Mills, and that he had seen the murder committed. Upon the arrest of Meese, Mrs. Meese made the statement that Mills was not murdered, but that a peddler named Phillips was the victim, and that both Mills and Sam Woods assisted in the crime. Mills was here in September last. Nunnally and Woods are to be arrested.

## THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED OF DUMB AGUE, BILIOUS DISORDERS, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, BLOOD, AND STOMACH, WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES HAVE FAILED, BY USING PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH LIVER PILLS, WHICH IS A QUICK AND PERMANENT CURE FOR THOSE DISORDERS. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THE GREAT REMEDY, AND TAKE NO OTHER, AND IF HE DOES NOT KEEP IT SEND \$1.50 IN A LETTER TO THE FRENCH PILL CO., TOLEDO, O., AND RECEIVE ONE BY MAIL POSTPAID.

Thousands have been cured of dumb ague, bilious disorders, jaundice, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the liver, blood, and stomach, when all other remedies have failed, by using Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pills, which is a quick and permanent cure for those disorders. Ask your druggist for the great remedy, and take no other, and if he does not keep it send \$1.50 in a letter to the French Pill Co., Toledo, O., and receive one by mail postpaid.

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## AN ERROR IN ACCOUNTS.

FOND DU LAC, Jan. 11.—During a session of the Fond du Lac County Board, a committee was appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts. They found a deficiency of \$3,400 in 1872, and when Mr. Edward Beeson, who was then treasurer, became aware of the error, he at once paid over the amount to the county until the mistake can be cleared up.

## Value of a Dollar.

You never know the value of a dollar until you try to borrow one, and you never know the true value of Spring Blossom until you're doubled up with Bilious Colic, Indigestion or Constipation, and you try it. Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Myers' Opera House!

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

Engagement of the now Celebrated

## CORINNE!

MERRIE-MAKERS.

### THIRTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS.

Including the wonder of the century.

## CORINNE.

Now making a tour under the special management of Mr. C. D. Hess, in the brilliant Christmas Fairy Story.

## THE MAGIC SLIPPER!

A grand Olivo Carnival, introducing operatic gems, duets, trio, comic and character songs and dances, elegant costumes and brilliant music.

"She has an astonishing voice for her age. She is all song, like a canary bird."—*Albany Journal*.

"She has all the instincts of a born actress."—*Boston Advertiser*.

"A troupe of trained artists, the star being a wonderful prodigy, who is really a histrionic and musical phenomenon."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

## SEE THESE PRICES:

Reserved seats.....25c  
General Admission.....10c  
Dress Circle.....50c  
Children.....5c  
Seats on sale at Mosley's. Jan 12/81

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office for the week ending January 12, 1881:

### LADIES.

Campbell, Emma Miss-Lewis, Nellie Miss.  
Duffy, Mary Ellen Miss-South, Mary E. Mrs.  
Farrell, Maggie Miss. Skane, Lillie Miss.  
Gentile, Bell Miss. Sherman, Carrie Miss.  
Hart, David Mrs. Williams, Florida Miss.  
Hess, Kittie Miss. Young, M. Louisa Miss.  
Hamm, Mary Mrs. Joe Murphy Esq. 2  
Littner, Mattie Miss.

### GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, C. S. Helms, John.  
Allen, Edgar M. Horton, Peter.  
Brogan, James. Hagen, F. L.  
Carson, Wm. Kelly, A. A.  
Cough, Jas. C. Nash, James.  
Davis, Wm. L. Mitchell, M. (Grocer)  
Davis, Geo. Jr. Newell, S. A.  
Denpewolf, Lewis. Nash, James.  
Ehlers, Frank. Palmer, Wm.  
English, Edgar J. Parmlay, C. W.  
Farrell, J. Pratt, C. J.  
Flyn, Jas. Rafteren, Charlie.  
Frothingham, Dr. Rook, W.  
Gleason, Mauris S. Simpson, James.  
Gleason, Henry. Stevens, Oden 2.  
Hiles, A. A. Tylar, R. B.  
Gray, Geo. W. Whitworth, Geo.  
Gagan, Simon. Whitworth, W. A.  
Hemmingway, J. C. Hueber, Chas.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised," naming the date.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## JANESVILLE STEAM BOILER WORKS.

Corner of Franklin and Pleasant Streets, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

## P. T. JOYCE.

Practical Boiler Maker, is prepared to Manufacture all kinds of Steam Boilers, Water, Land and Oil Tanks, Sheet Iron Work of every description. Particular attention paid to repairing at reasonable rates.

P. T. JOYCE, Janesville, Wis.

## BLANKS.

FOR Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE

my16dawf

## To Justices of the Peace

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board in new and convenient form.

my23dawf

## GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxuriant pastries. Can be eaten by Invalids without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

## THE PUBLIC

Have been almost bored to death with

## "Closing Out At Cost Sales."

That is, you get the goods for what they cost you, but we have a new one (for this climate). During the balance of this month we shall make

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT,

On all Overcoats that we have been selling at

\$20 and Upwards.

All Underwear at \$1.00 and over; all Winter Gloves, Mittens, Caps, Mullers and Wristlets.

## 15 Per Cent. Discount on all Overcoats Under \$20.

And Underwear under \$1.00.

Our goods are all marked in Plain Figures, and no article (except Robes) could have been purchased elsewhere for one cent less than we ask, but we make this reduction now, in order to reduce winter stock as much as possible before inventory.

This is a good investment for those desiring a bargain, and we invite all to give the goods an inspection, and see how they look at new prices.

## OUR BUFFALO ROBES!

Have been reduced in about the same proportion, and there will never be a better opportunity to purchase one of these cold weather comforts.

JANESVILLE, January 12, 1881.

## M. C. SMITH & SON,

One Price Square Dealers.

## 1880.

## New Years' Calls

## 1881.

From now until 12 o'clock New Years, Day, I will receive calls for Malaga Grapes, Valencia, and Florida Oranges, California Peas, Nuts, Confections, Cincinnati Hams, Fresh Celery, Java and Mocha Freshly Roasted Coffee, Fine Teas, Cut Leaf Grapes and hundreds of other good things.

Respectfully Yours,

## J. A. DENNISTON.

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# THE GAZETTE.

## Farming a Business.

Many men make the mistake of engaging in agricultural and horticultural pursuits under the impression that, unlike a trade, it requires no previous preparation or training. The fact is there is scarcely any avocation that requires so long a preparatory course. The farmer's boys are in training till they grow up to manhood, and then have much to learn concerning the business. But the farmer's boy, when he is eighteen, may leave the farm and learn a trade, and in three or four years he may be a good saddler, or shoemaker, cooper, brick-maker, stone cutter, carpenter, tinner or painter, or even a pretty fair lawyer, physician, teacher or preacher, or other professional calling. Farming is a peculiar calling, in that it requires a ready knowledge of a multitude of duties. The work is varied. The drafts upon experience and knowledge are constant. Soil, climate conditions and a thousand varying circumstances must be studied in order to make farming a success. The farmer is a tradesman because he buys and sells; he is a manufacturer, because he produces; he must be a reader to keep posted in various matters that concern his interests; he must take part in public affairs, because there are fewer people in the country than in the city within a given area of territory to look after and maintain highways, bridges, schools, etc. It is well if he knows something of many of the skills, as painting, carpenter work, harness-making, veterinary and the care of live stock generally. The beasts of the fields, the birds of the air, the insect tribes—all claim his thoughtful attention. The farmer's curriculum is the most extensive of all educational institutions, and he never graduates, but is always studying, acquiring, storing and searching for more. That is, this is what the successful, progressive farmer does. And in this age of sharp competition, intelligence, improved methods are more needed of many of the success would be achieved. This little paragraph from our Atlanta contemporary, the *Constitution*, is pertinent to the thought we are discussing:

At times we meet with men whose engaged in farming who tell us that it does not pay. After conversing with them we see no reason why it should. Farming, like law, or anything else, is a business, and men who engage in it must recognize this fact—must become familiar with all the times and seasons, and the science and mechanical skill for farming. There is such a thing as planting crops at the wrong time, in the wrong soil, in the wrong way, harvesting too late or in a bad condition. Some men do not provide themselves with suitable stock, do not know how to manage them profitably, how to bring them to maturity at the proper time, or how to market them. The sensible, prudent business farmer will not risk all the interests of his farm on one single product.

The above is suggestive; so much so that we cannot undertake, in this article, to follow it to all its conclusions. But this much is speedily attained in pursuing the idea of progressive farming: those who do not study the best methods are sure to be left behind in the race for a competency. By this we have no reference to fancy farming or "book methods" but the plain, practical, business like ways which distinguish some farmers who are eminently successful, and the absence of which characterizes too many others who are content with old ways under the characteristic idea that "what is, is best."

The best thing the young farmer, or even the more experienced one, do is to watch and closely follow the system of the successful farmers. They are to be found in every neighborhood. Counsel with them; compare the soils, drainage and surroundings of your farm with theirs, and then, upon the strength of your own judgment, after weighing their suggestions, make the best you can of your opportunities. Such a course persistently and vigorously pursued cannot fail in the end, with ordinary intelligence, tact and industry, to reap golden harvests.—*Burlington Hawkeye*

## The Mission of Soup.

Know a nation by its soups would not be a bad test of civilization. The savage stews one or two messes; the French make a hundred soups. But even in civilized countries there are soups and soups. The old burlesque of the homoeopathic chicken soup—a tub of water on which the shadow of a chicken had fallen for three hours—seems only a mild exaggeration when one sits down to a "hasty plate" at some of the too-aesthetic tables. It would certainly have strengthened some that we have seen to have coaxed a chicken to wade through it.

Now, economical soups are better than none; but we have been pained to observe that economical soups generally have nothing to recommend them except their cheapness; and a man with a good appetite and sound digestion, realizing that his stomach doesn't hold but three pints—more or less!—regards the room taken up by a thin soup. It is an imposition on the gastric juices to make them churn around after such a meal. A man with a good soup made on purpose, whatever its ingredients, strikes us as the only worthy creation of that name. If an oyster soup, a few bivalves, tender and sweet, don't hurt it. One likes to be sure of his oasis, in matters of belief—on soup as well as on theology. The flavor is well enough, so far as it goes; but substance is a desirable element, likewise.

So with a vegetable soup—best and most satisfying of all, if rightly made. The usual mission of soups is to furnish a floating foundation for dinner, but this sort is substantial enough for a whole meal, if supplemented with a hearty dessert. We haven't the least idea how the soup is made that puts a heart so quickly under the ribs of "all-gone-ness"—takes the chill from the body and crows out of the spirit. We won't attempt to penetrate the mystery far enough to learn even which end to begin at; but the sum of our impressions is that correct vegetable soup has some vegetables and meat in it—not simply a few chunks of potatoes and turnips, with a dash of canned tomatoes, boiled together in water with a few bones left from the roast. We never did think much of bone juice, anyway. It is too thin. There is too much of a mushiness about it.

But take a good generous piece of beef, with plenty of meat on the bones and some marrow in them; select enough fresh vegetables for the family's meal, and cut them into uniform small pieces, so that they will cook evenly; then boil them together. As to varieties, we should think these would answer: potatoes, carrots, onions, tomatoes, turnips, cauliflower, celery, rice (if you like it) and some more onions. Do not drown the vegetables in too much water—just float them. Serve with the soup sweet home-made bread about three days old, or in thin slices,—or fresh crackers, for those who don't lean heavily on "the staff." Pass your plate two or three times, and say "No—I thank you" to everything that is offered you, unless it be your favorite dessert. Thus shall you learn—if you do not know—the full (and the filling!) capabilities of genuine soup.—*Golden Rule*

## Keeping the Horse Clean.

It is much to be regretted that the classes of society which should be an example of intelligence to the less educated, understand and study so little the cleansing and washing of their dwellings. Without dipping too deeply into the vexed waters of Sanitary Reform, we may in a short article bring a few facts and suggestions to the minds and memories of our readers that may prove useful.

The art of washing one's house includes many methods of cleansing independent of soap and water. The very atmosphere of it requires washing by streams of fresh air being continually admitted to sweep away impure gases, which would otherwise congregate and engender disease. The expression of "a healthy mind in a healthy body" can hardly be effectually fulfilled unless the healthy body is in a healthy house.

All great reforms have, in times past and present, always run to extremes in their first developments, and thus we see in sanitary matters that the use of disinfectants has become almost an abuse. Many people who notice an offensive drain odor in their houses are quite satisfied that, having put down the usual powders and disinfecting fluids, they have cured the evil. We cannot too strongly and forcibly bring to the notice of all intelligent persons that it is worse than useless to use one disagreeable odor to cover up another, with the idea of curing it—you do not cure the evil, you ignore it, and for all time it should be a proverb, applied morally, socially, politically, and last but not least, physically, that no evil is ever cured by being ignored.

Remember, first of all, that fresh air and fresh water are the supreme king and queen of disinfectants; these being pure, and bountifully used, you will not need to employ chemicals, except in the case of infectious and contagious illnesses.

To insure the air-washing or ventilation of your house, look to the state of your ventilators, if you have any, that they are kept in repair and perfect working order. If unprovided with these inventions, make your own by keeping your windows opened both top and bottom, if only the width of an inch, day and night.

People who sleep with their doors and windows tightly shut, wonder why they get up in the morning feeling weary and unrefreshed, as if they needed more sleep, or had sat up late the night before. The explanation is very simple. They have been breathing air vitiated with the organic matter they throw off from their lungs during their sleep, and are to a certain extent poisoned.

The poor are very slow to believe this; they think you will kill them with cold if you propose to open a window. Teach them that fresh air must never mean a draught; that if the cold or weather is too severe to have their bedroom window open and the door shut, then faute de mieux they must open the door; but the window, if possible, is always better, as rooms ventilated from the house have in the air frequently a certain amount of sewer gas.

We turn now to the other great necessary of health—water—as important to the well-being of the house as of the individual. Few people realize that water is "good" for keeping, as certainly as milk dries. Next to clean water, which has stood uncovered in a closed or sleeping room all night; it is thoroughly impure.

Look to your cisterns, and have them cleaned out (and scrubbed when not made of lead) at frequent and stated times, so that soot and dirt shall not collect in them and poison your water. All yards, kitchens and passages in the basement should be whitewashed at least twice a year, and the paint well cleaned or renewed at intervals. If a room is to be cleaned as it should be, the floor must be scrubbed, the paint washed, and the walls brushed with a strong feather broom. For scrubbing, the servant should have a pail of clean hot water in which some soda has been melted, a new piece of house flannel, and a clean scrubbing brush; you can never make anything clean with dirty implements. Should the floor not be very dirty, ordinary soap rubbed on with a stiff brush will be sufficient; but if a great cleaning is required, use soft-soap on the brush instead. Take the flannel to rinse off the soap, wringing it each time to dry the floor. The great secret of good floor-washing is never to do the whole room with the same water, but change it two or three times in a small room, and more frequently in a large one. It is very difficult to impress servants with the necessity of this, as they like to make the same water, as well as other things, serve many purposes. Soft-soap is apt to leave an offensive "washy" smell afterward sometimes; this will soon pass if the windows are opened and a free current of air admitted. To wash paint, which is done best with very little soda in the water, the servant should be careful to begin at the bottom of the door or wall, etc., as any little streams that run down make none of the marks on a wet surface that they do on a dry one. Take a clean chamber-launder, wrung out in fresh water, to dry it.

Too much care can not be bestowed on house-implements clean. Pails should be always scalded every morning, put out in the air, and scoured with salt and sand, or salt and turpentine, followed by a copious rinsing once a week, especially toilet pails. Never allow a pail to be used for any other purpose than that for which it is intended. Keep each to its own special use. The scrubbing-brush, too, needs attention, and unless kept clean will smell. Have it well rinsed, and all hair and pieces of flannel fluff picked out of it every time after using. Cloths and washing flannels must be thoroughly rinsed in separate waters, and hung out in the open air to dry. Never permit them to be mixed together at any time, nor the same cloth or flannel to be used for two different purposes.

Thus far we have mentioned the simplest rules and means of common house cleaning and washing—rules the disobedience of which will bring its own punishment, and means which are within the power of every one. Illness makes us, however, still more on our guard, for life depends often on the care we take at such times, and this is not always realized. If a room has to be washed during illness, it should be done with carbolic soap, chloride of lime, or a strong solution of copperas in the water. Place small basins of disinfecting fluid, diluted according to given directions, about the sick-chamber, and put some in every vessel that has to remain in the room. If the air is offensive, some aromatic vinegar, or stalks of dried lavender burned on hot cinders and wafted around, will sweeten it; but it is better to admit fresh air if possible. Clothes which have to be removed from the room where a contagious infection or disease exists must be sprinkled with disinfectant before being sent to the wash, and notice must always be given to the laundress. The same treatment must

be pursued with all household linen and bedding after an illness; every bed and pillow used by invalids should be opened, the cover washed and disinfected, and the water and the fenders, hair, or wool stuffs thoroughly fumigated. In some cases it is even advisable to burn and entirely destroy them.—*Harpur's Weekly*

**Beward of Perseverance.**  
Henry Clemente writes: "For a long time I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything, resorted to medicine, but failed to get any benefit until a gentleman who was cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for Croup, Burns, Cuts, and Bruises, it has no equal. Sold by A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer."

## The Flower Garden.

Novelties in the plant line, as a rule, prove disappointments to the amateur gardener. For all such, therefore, well-known and long-tried plants, such as geraniums, heliotropes, mignonettes, fuchsias, petunias, asters, balsams, phlox, zinnias and verbena, which each season present new varieties, are recommended. These and a host of other equally familiar growth give large returns for the same expenditure of labor and money required in their cultivation. By this time most flower gardens have been put in order for the reception of seed and bedding-plants. The walks have been cleaned out or relaid as required. The beds have been spaded, treated to a top dressing of leaf mold, well-rotted compost and the like, according to the demands of the growths for which they are designed, and the surface made fine with harrow or rake. In many sections the seeds of annuals may now be sown in the open ground and bedding plants transplanted. Light, loamy soil is best adapted to seed culture, but any ordinary good soil finely pulverized will serve. Small seed, such as petunia, lobelia, verbenas and the like, are planted by scattering them sparsely over the top of the soil and covering by sifting over them through the fingers a small quantity of earth. Sweet peas, tropaeolums, nasturtiums and similar seed should be placed deeper in the soil, a covering of two inches being none too much. Much taste and judgment are required in grouping flowers and foliage plants so as to produce a pleasing effect when viewed as a whole. Center beds should be given over to tall showy plants and side beds be reserved for more modest flowers. Some flowers, as the verbena, nasturtium and phlox, make the best show when forming what is commonly termed a ribbon bed, i. e., a bed composed of many varieties of the same flower.

Vines are effectively trained over porch lattice and trellis, and can be made to serve an important part in concealing unsightly fences and out-houses. For this use serve well the several sorts of fancy guards, the Madeira vine, a rapid grower propagated from tubers, and morning-glories, nasturtiums and balloon vine, all of which spring quickly from the seed. The cypress vine with its delicate bloom will thrive in partially shaded places, and is always admired when trained over some fancy trellis. There is nothing more effective, by the way, than the framework of an open umbrella stuck in the center of a circular bed of cypress and covered with its grateful green.

Any housewife by removing the cover of a worn-out umbrella can have a framework more artistic in shape and pleasing in appearance after the vines are well grown than a carpenter will make. The germination of cypress seed is greatly hastened by soaking it a few hours in warm water previous to planting.

No flower garden is complete without roses, and roses are among the easiest of plants to grow, provided one stocks his yard with kinds suited to the climate. For gardens where time and money are a consideration, it is as well to grow only a few varieties with well water-kill with ordinary protection. Hybrid perpetual and moss roses are hardy; in most situations they require no protection in winter, and after the first season will bloom freely every spring and occasionally in autumn. Climbing roses are entirely hardy; these require the support of veranda trellis or some object desired to be covered from year to year. They bloom profusely once a year. The beautiful everblooming roses, which begin to flower almost as soon as planted and continue to produce a constant succession of blooms during the summer and autumn, thrive and bloom well in all parts of the United States and Canada, but generally speaking, do not endure the Northern winters. A well-known Pennsylvania rose grower advises planting roses in the open ground, in the Northern States, as soon as the ground is in a mellow, friable condition in the spring. Roses appear to be planted in beds or in pots or massed by themselves; they ought not to be mixed with other flowers. The spot chosen for them should be sunny. In planting a rose-bush wet the roots so that the earth will adhere to them, put the plant in the hole prepared for it slightly deeper than it previously grew. Spread out the roots in natural position and cover with fine soil, packing the earth firmly down on the roots and drawing it closely around the stems.—*N. Y. World*

In connection with the present discussion as to the causes producing epidemics of typhoid fever, the case is cited—so interesting in its etiology—of the epidemic which followed a musical festival in Zurich, in May. Out of some seven hundred assistants, five hundred were attacked by the disease, of whom one hundred died. The symptoms could not be mistaken, and the autopsies confirmed the diagnosis—a minute inquiry into the circumstances leaving little doubt that the epidemic was due to the use of bad veal furnished by an innkeeper of that place. The case has presented itself in two medical aspects, namely: that the typhoid fever may have been due to a septic poison present in the meat, depending possibly on the best advancing of fermentation, which was not destroyed by the cooking; or, on the other hand, as the animal from which the meat came was sick, it might possibly have been suffering from typhoid fever, though this disease has never been recognized among animals.

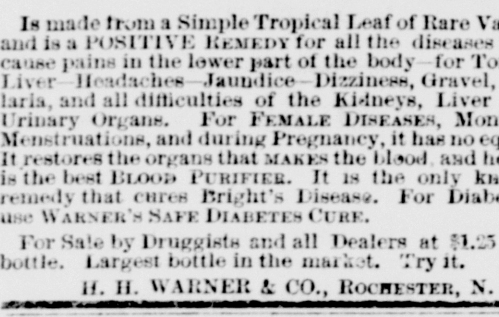
**Bird's Nest Pudding.**—Take eight or ten good-flavored apples, pare and core, leaving them whole; place in a pudding-dish; fill the cores with sugar and a little grated nutmeg. Then make a custard, allowing three eggs and a half pint of flour to a quart of milk, and sweetened to taste. Pour this over the apples and bake half an hour.

**Yellow Sponge Cake.**—One and a half cups sugar, three eggs, half cup sweet milk, four tablespoonsful sweet cream, two tablespoonsful baking-powder, one teaspoonful lemon essence; beat whites and yolks separately.

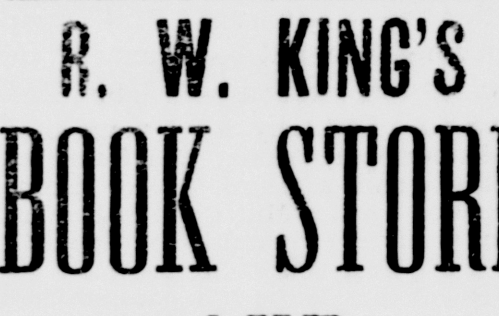
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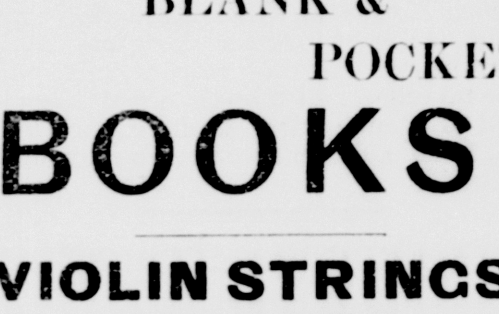
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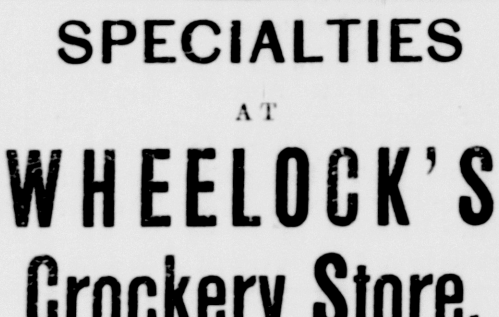
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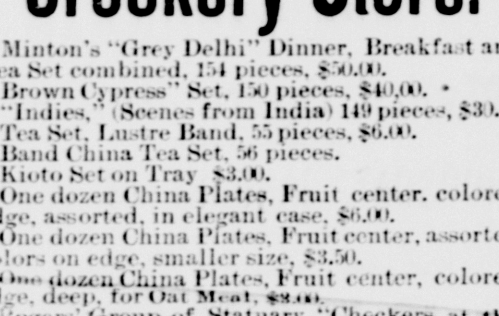
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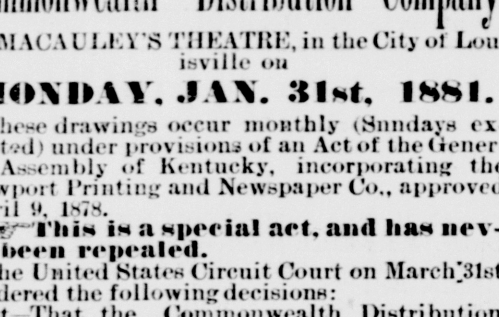
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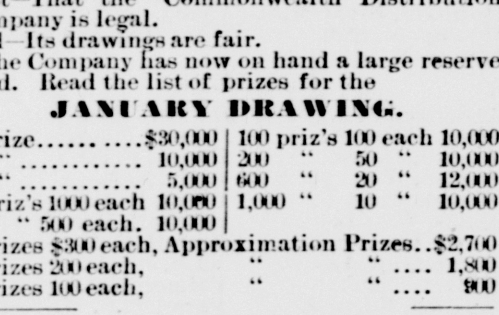
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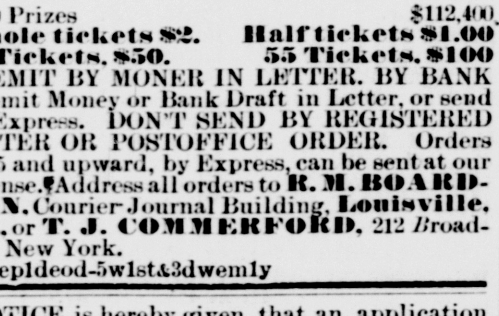
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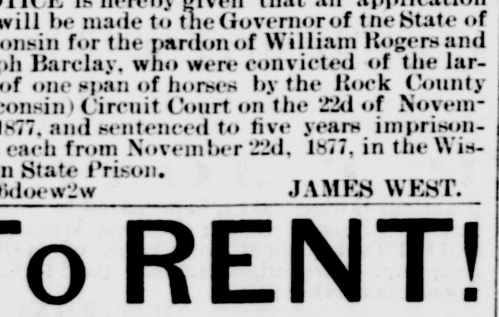
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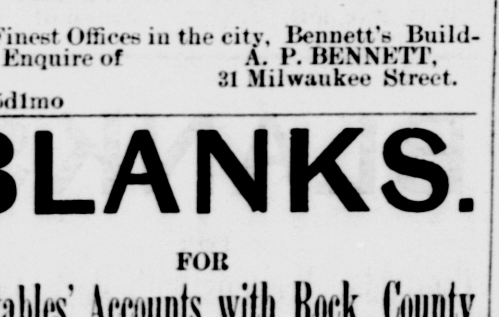
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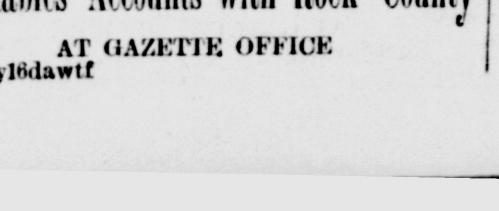
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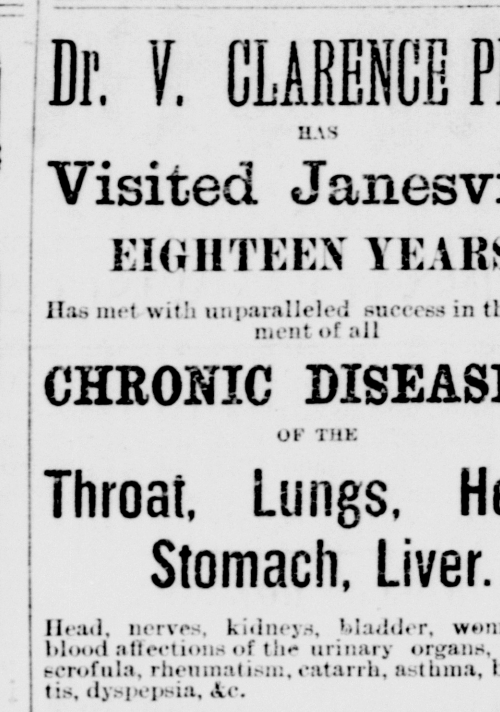


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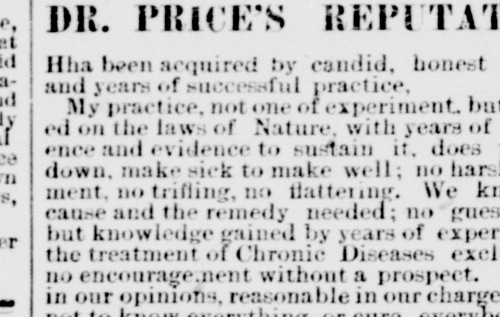


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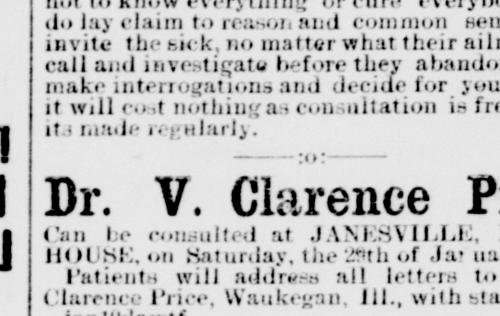
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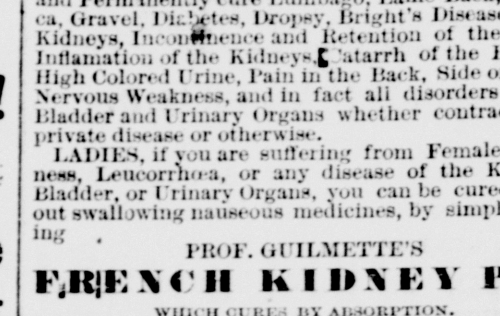
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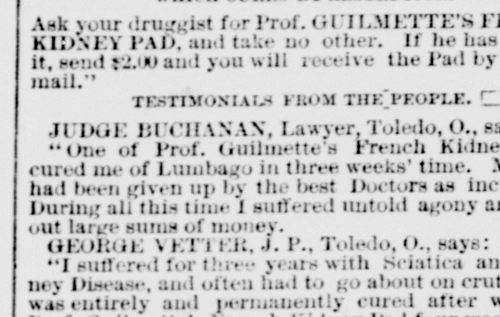
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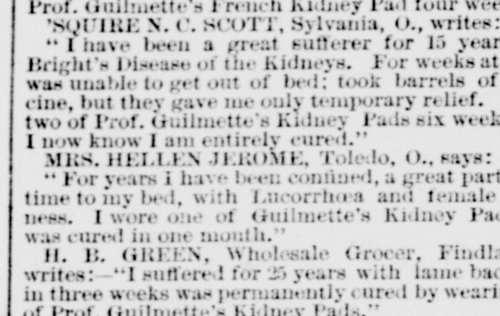
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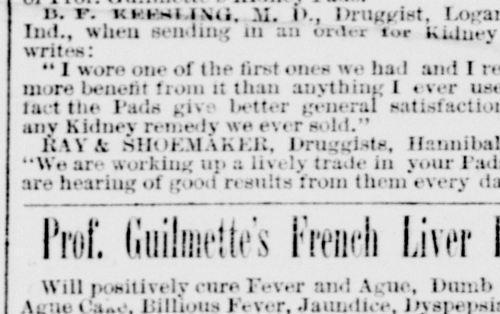
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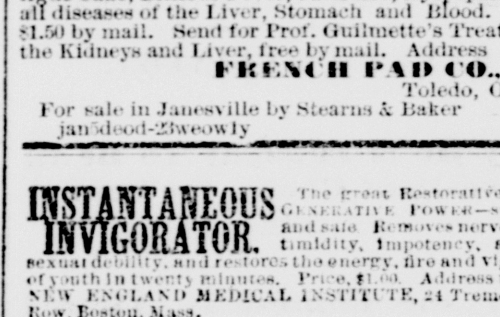
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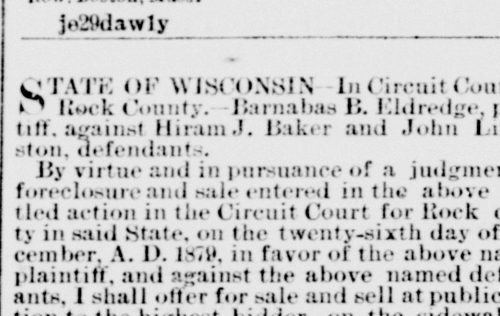
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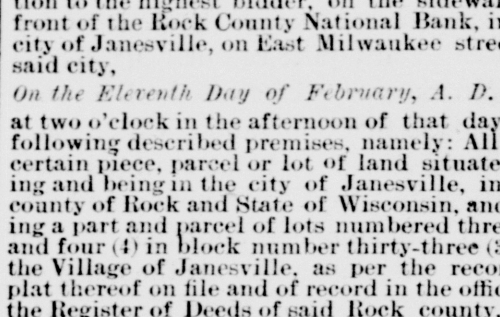
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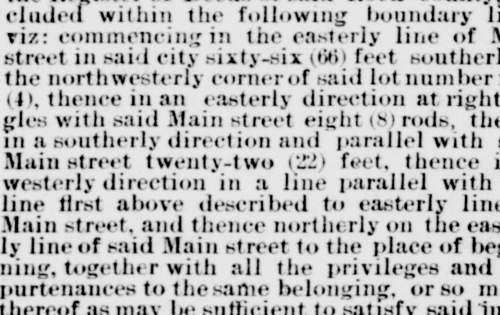
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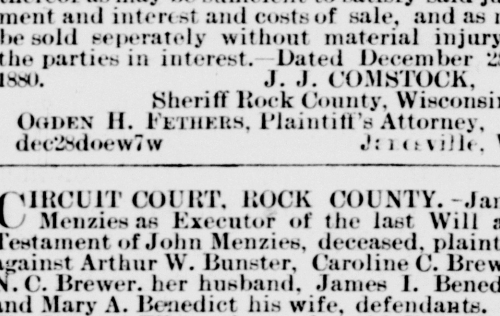
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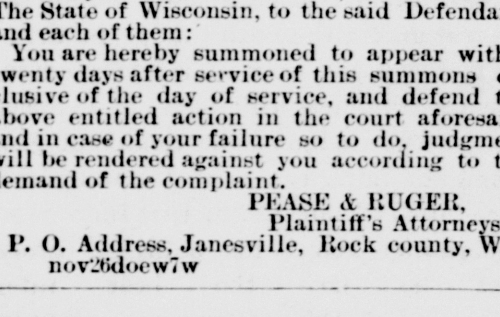
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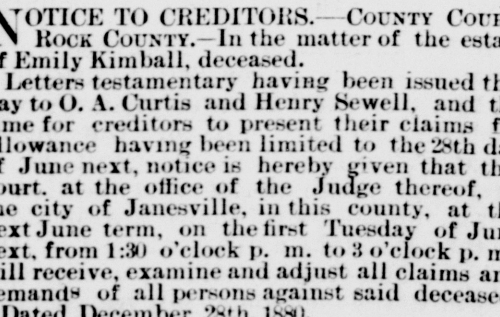
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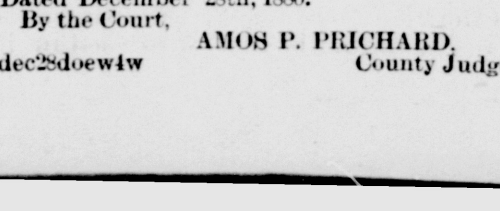
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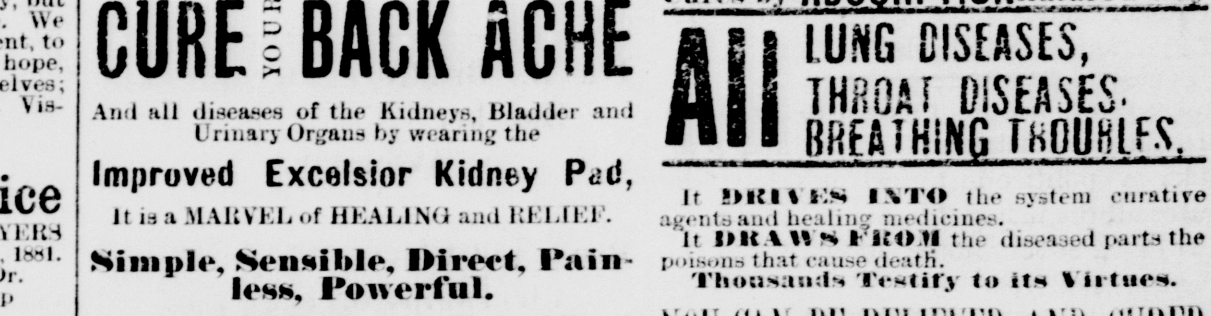
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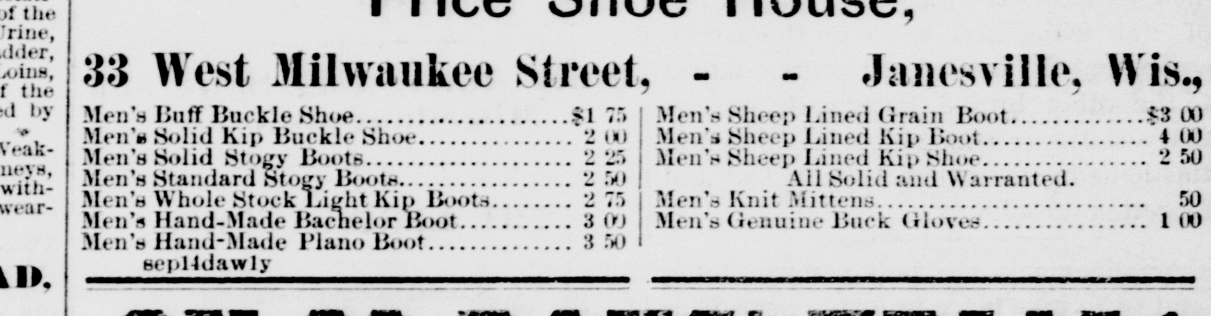
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